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McCarthy Seeks Broad CIA Probe; 2 Others Planned

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WASHINGTON, D.C.—Three investigations of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) appeared probable Wednesday in the aftermath of the admission that the CIA gave financial support to the National Student Association (NSA).

Sen. Eugene McCarthy, D-Minn., was the major force behind a Senate investigation.

The chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, Rep. Carl D. Perkins, D-Ky., began a House inquiry.

President Johnson announced that the administration will conduct its own "careful" review of the CIA's involvement in American education.

It was obvious that the administration's investigation, under the supervision of Undersecretary of State Nicholas Katzenbach, will not be the type of outside and independent probe that McCarthy long has urged.

The Minnesota Democrat asked yesterday that a seven-member select committee be named by the Senate for a broad investigation of all "the domestic activities of CIA."

Perkins asked that the CIA and NSA submit full reports to his committee on the relationships between the two organizations. He seemed to limit his inquiry to CIA involvement in educational organizations, or to NSA.

INITIAL statements of the Johnson administration seemed to indicate a re-

stricted "review" of CIA's operations. Katzenbach said, "The President believes strongly that the integrity and independence of the educational community must be preserved."

McCarthy told a press conference that it appeared that the CIA has "become an operating arm" of the State Department and the Defense Department at home and abroad.

He suggested that a Senate select committee should be empowered to investigate CIA involvement in student groups, labor union organizations, foundations, university research groups and publishing and broadcasting activity.

McCarthy declared that the CIA, established in the late 1940s as an intelligence organization, changed its character when John Foster Dulles was secretary of state and his brother, Allen, was CIA director.

HE SUGGESTED that the CIA took on many new and questionable functions then which have been expanded

without proper supervision by the White House or by Congress.

McCarthy made no pretense of covering his dissatisfaction with the way the Senate Armed Services Committee, under Chairman Richard Russell, D-Ga., has conducted the watchdog role over CIA.

McCarthy declared that his

resolution for a select committee was "not an anti-agency action" but was designed to "give more comprehensive oversight" to its operation.

The Minnesota Democrat said that CIA had been expanded and confused because of lack of proper congressional supervision, and he viewed the admitted financing of the NSA and other similar groups as indicating that there was "a need to protect the integrity of organizations and institutions" within the United States.

"I QUESTION if it ought to be used in this way," McCarthy said. He declared that mixing CIA with free American institutions tended to corrupt the institutions in the United States and also degrades the CIA as an intelligence organization.

McCarthy was asked if the law prohibits the CIA from becoming involved in domestic operations. He said the "law is unclear" on this point, and that while he believed the operations in the United States should be kept to a minimum, it would be impossible to say that all CIA operations had to stop in the United States.

McCarthy said that he did not consult with President Johnson or anyone else in the administration, or with his Senate colleagues before drawing up his resolution for a select committee.

He said that he had a call from CIA Director Richard Helms, and "talked to him about the case" of the CIA financing of the NSA.

"What was his (Helms) reaction?" McCarthy was asked.

"He (Helms), was unhappy," McCarthy replied.